SUBJECT No. 105.

Inam villages under Government management.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—If the inamdar of an entire village or all the vrittidars of a village so request, the village may be taken under Government management, charging a fixed percentage of the income as charges for management. This is especially necessary in the case of weak inamdars and minors or widows. If two-thirds of the vrittidars agree, management may be taken over by Government. The powers of inamdars being limited, they find it difficult to control their ryots and as dissensions often exist among vrittidars themselves, the condition of inam villages is most unsatisfactory. Their position is not the same as that of large holders of unalienated lands. Many of these inam villages were granted as marks of special favour.

Reply of Government.—No general rules can be laid down, and each case has to be dealt with on its own merits. In special cases, inam villages are even now taken under Government management.

SUBJECT No. 106.

Exemption of shanbhogi inams from assessment.

Mr. Hanumantha Rao, Devanhalli Taluk.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 107.

Inamdars and jodidars to conduct jamabandi of their villages.

Mr. Sivabasava Devaru, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As inamdars and jodidars do not hold jamabandi and transfer pattas annually, their village officers receive the kandayam from whomsoever they please. This is often a source of much litigation. They may therefore be directed to hold annual jamabandi as in Government villages and to keep regular accounts.

Mr. Krishnamurti.—The representation introduces a most dangerous principle. The tenants in inam villages are not like occupants of unalienated lands. Many of them hold lands under leases of a temporary character. Accounts Nos. 14 and 15 are now regularly furnished by inamdars and it is unnecessary to burden them with any more obligations.

Mr. Raghavachar.—The object of jamabandi is primarily to issue pattas to holders of lands and to deal with cases of encroachments. It would be inexpedient to require inamdars to issue pattas and they have no authority to deal with encroachments themselves.

Reply of Government.—Tenants to whom leases have not been granted by inamdars can obtain them by having recourse to Section 92 of the Land Revenue Code. Similarly, if they refuse to accept a lease which is tendered by a superior holder, they may be compelled to do so under Section 93. Regular accounts are also insisted upon. These safeguards are enough.